

LYNCHING BY MOSAIC LAW.

Georgia Preacher Claims Biblical Authority for Summary Vengeance.

A dispatch from Macon, Ga., says: Before a large audience in the East Macon Baptist Church, Rev. J. D. L. Hillyer, one of the leading Baptist ministers of the State, discussed lynch law from a Biblical standpoint, attempting to show that there was Scriptural authority for "Judge Lynch." Rev. Mr. Hillyer said, in part:

"In a time like this, we need to remember that we are servants of the Most High God; that He has placed us here in a free country, and that He has committed to us the making and the execution of the laws. It is impossible for us to separate our religious and our civil duties. The real ground upon which capital punishment is inflicted, under Mosaic law, is expiation. It is not simply to punish the offender or to deter others, but to wipe out the guilt that would belong to the whole people if the crime should go unpunished.

"Our system of trial by jury was invented some 600 or 700 years ago as our forefathers were emerging from barbarism. Then substantial justice was possible, and sufficiently resembled the Mosaic to be free from serious criticism. But that purity of jury trial has given way to flagrant abuses. In one way and another, trials are delayed until justice is impossible. Thus the law of God is despised, set aside and violated. It is this which more frequently follows than follows quick and certain, to say nothing of deserved, punishment as the law of God requires.

"In our country, the people make the laws. They feel that this maladministration is wrong, that it does not represent their will. Ordinarily, the people submit, but, when one of those crimes—a crime that can hardly be defined—is committed, the people can not always wait. And who is to blame? This particular crime, under the Mosaic law, is punished with death, and there seems to have been no city of refuge provided, but the avenger slew the offender wherever found."

Because of the prominence of Dr. Hillyer, the sermon has created a sensation throughout the State.

TRYING TO DOWN ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The case of W. A. Miller, the assistant foreman in the bindery of the Government printing office, who was removed from his position because he had been expelled from the local Bookbinders' Union, and who afterwards was reinstated at the direction of President Roosevelt, has been taken up by the Central Labor Union, of this city. That body has sent to each of the central labor unions in the United States a resolution, adopted by the Central Labor Union, of this city, calling attention to the Miller case, declaring that the order of the President cannot be regarded in any but an unfriendly light and urging organized labor to petition the President to modify his order "of no discrimination and to order W. A. Miller's dismissal from the department service, to promote the efficiency of that service."

A preamble to the resolutions declares that the President has seen fit to reinstate Miller, who is an expelled member of a trades organization, notwithstanding overwhelming evidence of his moral turpitude, and has also committed himself to the policy of the open shop. The resolution originated with the Bookbinders' Union.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme, Druggist.

Columbia, Sept. 16.—Attorney General Gunter has given an opinion at the request of Superintendent of Education Martin in the case of County Superintendent Berry of Marion county who is a fugitive from justice, having forged a number of teacher's pay certificates. He says that Berry's successor cannot be appointed until a judicial investigation shall have been held and the office declared vacant.

A Lasting Effect

This Evidence Should Prove Every Claim Made For Doan's Kidney Pills in Sumter.

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer but to cure a lame, weak or aching back is what's wanted. Cure it with Doan's Kidney Pills. It can be done. Here is the strongest evidence to prove it:

B. A. Betts, well-known farmer, living two miles north east of Sumter, says: "I believe Doan's Kidney Pills which I procured at Dr. A. J. China's drug store are a good kidney remedy. For a number of years I had a hard time with my back and every cold I caught settled in my back and the pain felt up like rheumatism and would just lay me up. I could not sit for any length of time in one position or attempt to turn over in bed without the sharp pain striking me and making me yell right out and I had to take hold of something to support me when I got out of bed. The kidney secretions were irregular, unnatural and at night too frequent in action. I used lots of remedies and took doctor's medicine but was just the same after I used them as before. I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills curing other people so I went and got them. They helped me immediately and since then the pain has left me, my back is strong and the kidney secretions do not bother me. My health is greatly improved in every way and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CARE OF PAVEMENTS.

Heavy Loads on Narrow Tires Destructive to Streets.

Properly cared for, a good pavement should last for many years and the real economy in work of this character is to build nothing but good, substantial pavements at the start and then see to it that they are protected from abuse or misuse, says The American Asphalt Journal. It is becoming generally recognized that the most attractive and satisfactory pavement for all ordinary purposes is the modern, up-to-date asphalt pavement, some of which has already been laid in this city with the prospect that another considerable stretch of it will be completed during the present season. The old theory that asphalt is not well adapted for standing the wear and tear of heavy teaming is gradually being discarded, and the claim is now accepted that a good foundation will stand fully as much as any other kind of pavement, provided care is taken to insist on wide tires for heavy loads. It is in accordance with this theory that the city of Chicago is planning to pave all of its downtown streets with asphalt, which is far more noiseless than brick, block or cobble stone.

It is a fact that is well understood, however, that the use of narrow tires for heavy loads is terribly destructive to any kind of street pavement, no less than to the maintenance of good country roads, and there is, therefore, a general tendency to require by law that all wagons and other vehicles used in transporting heavy loads shall be equipped with tires of a specified width. A list of the leading cities of the country shows that most of them have ordinances which require a minimum of one inch to the ton for actual loads, while in many of them the specified width of tires is still greater. With the growing use of asphalt pavements, however, there is a general tendency to require all wagons that are used to convey ordinary loads to have tires not less than three inches in width, while in the cases of extra heavy loads the tires must be still wider. In this city there is an ordinance which requires tires three inches in width for all loads of 3,000 pounds or over, but this should be supplemented by a further requirement that extra heavy loads, such as coal, stone, machinery, etc., should have tires four or five inches wide, according to the particular needs.—Charleston Post.

Game Laws of South Carolina.

There have already been a number of complaints, says the State, that the game law is being violated. It is said that the summer has been very propitious to the raising of partridges and the fields are full of young birds which in some localities are meeting with wholesale destruction at the hands of pot hunters. In view of this fact, it might be well for the sportsmen who love sport for its own sake to become familiar with the game laws so that they can prosecute pot hunters and stop the extermination of fledglings.

Following is a digest of the game law of 1902:

Non-residents required to pay a license of \$25 to the county treasurer of the county where the visitor may be for the privilege of hunting in the State. Not obtaining said license before hunting or shooting, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not more than \$50. This act does not apply to persons who kill game on their own land.

It is unlawful to kill deer or to worry them with dogs between the first day of February and the first day of September, except in the counties of Clarendon, Georgetown, Colleton, Williamsburg, Marlboro, Kershaw, Horry, Darlington, Marion and Berkeley, in which counties it shall not be lawful between the first day of February and the first day of August. Fire-hunting is prohibited.

It shall not be lawful between the first day of April and the first day of November to kill any wild turkey, partridge, quail, woodcock or pheasant; or between the first day of March and the first day of August any dove; or, at any time during the year, to fire-light any of the birds named.

It shall not be lawful for any person, except upon his own lands, or upon the lands of another with the consent of the owner thereof, to net or trap a partridge, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or ship or export for sale, any partridge, or quail, or deer, or wild turkeys for the space of five years from the approval of this act; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the importation for sale of any partridge or quail. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$30, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 30 days.

Hubbard Brothers' Cotton Letter.

New York, Sept. 17.—Our market opened with sales of January at 9.80, 9.83, closed at 9.85, and after selling at 9.94a.95, ruled at 9.93 at 1 p. m. Liverpool was adversely affected by the failure of the old firm of John Wrigley & Sons, who have been connected with the cotton trade for over a century. The failure was due to a corner in Egyptian cotton, conducted by them during the last month. Good reports from the New Egyptian crop probably made it impossible for them to dispose of the cotton they were obliged to receive. The opening here was affected by the adverse advices from Liverpool, together with the realizing by the South. This cotton was bought by local interests on the belief that the receipts were too light and the weather too cold, although the predictions were for warmer weather. Reports were circulated of a frost at Corsicana, Texas. On this the last advance to 10 cents for December was established. The local feeling is very bullish on the belief that the light receipts will bring Europe into the market as buyers. September was strong on short covering. The market sold off on attempted realizing by the early buyers. Outside support did not come in on the noon advance. The spot market was steady and unchanged.

WATER POWER OF THE SOUTH.

Hydrographic Bureau is Making Special Study of it.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The hydrographic work of the United States geological survey in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida, in charge of Mr. Maxcy R. Hall, hydrographer, and Mr. B. M. Hall, consulting engineer, is furnishing the public with information concerning the flow of the streams at all seasons of the year, the amount of fall on the rivers and the locations of the many large undeveloped water powers in that region. These data, which enable investors to estimate with certainty the amount of power that they can realize at any shoal, have been the causes of a great many recent water power developments.

Some of the powers in process of development are: A 48-foot dam on the Chattahoochee river at Bull Shoals, near Atlanta, Ga.; a 36-foot dam on the same river at Gainesville, Ga.; a 50-foot fall on Oconee river at Milledgeville, Ga.; a 96-foot fall on Towanga river near Griffin, Ga.; two powers on Chetahatchee river near Dahlonega, Ga.; 28-foot fall on Catawba river at Rock Hill, S. C., and large powers on Broad river at Carlisle, S. C., and on Congaree river at Columbia, S. C. Many others have been recently purchased by capitalists who are getting ready to begin work. The Chattahoochee Falls Company has a 50-foot fall on the Chattahoochee river at Columbus, Ga. and the Coweta Power Company has purchased three other shoals of fifty feet each on the same river just above Columbus. The Atlanta Electric Company has purchased the Thornton shoal with 32-feet fall at Vinings, eight miles from Atlanta, on the same river.

These are only a few of the large southern developments that are positively assured. The highest fall in the South with a large volume of water is at Tallulah Falls, on Tallulah river, where a head of 525 feet can be utilized cheaply by a dam and canal. The largest power in the South is at Big Muscle Shoals, on Tennessee river in Northern Alabama, where 100,000 horse-power can be developed.

Before the United States geological survey began its work the public had no idea of the constancy of the streams and the great value of the water powers in the southern Piedmont region. There are no large waterpowers in Florida and Mississippi, nor in the coastal plain of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, but the artesian water supply, the phenomenal springs and the underground streams of these regions are being investigated to determine their economic value and their scientific significance.

Enormous Strength of Mushrooms.

A curious instance of the wonderful force exerted by growing vegetation is related in the Gardeners' Magazine. This force seems all the more remarkable when exerted by light and unsubstantial mushrooms, but does not appear so extraordinary when caused by the expansion of a hard wood tree. Some half hardy annuals were sown in a frame just cleared of a winter crop in the gardens of an English park and the lights closed to hasten germination. Some days afterward signs of cracking were observed in the brickwork, and gradually a block weighing in the aggregate one and one-half hundred-weight was pushed out of position. After cutting out several bricks a mass of mushrooms was found 3 pounds 3 ounces in weight growing in the center of the wall. The mycelium had run freely in the mortar and on the inner face of the bricks.

The Frog's Feeding.

Mr. Frog has an enormous mouth for his size, and if we were to put a finger inside it we would find that he has a row of teeth in the upper jaw and that his soft white tongue, unlike our own, is attached in front and is free behind. When he wishes to catch any insect he throws out the free end of the tongue, then draws it in so rapidly that it is difficult to see whether he has been successful or not. As the tongue is coated with a gummy fluid, the insect sticks to it and is carried back into the mouth, which closes upon it like the door of a tomb. Frogs, however, are not limited to one mode of feeding. They often leap open mouthed upon larger prey, which includes besides insects small fish, mice, small ducklings, polliwogs and tiny frogs.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Animals in Heaven.

According to the Mohammedan belief, there are ten animals in heaven. These form the following strange menagerie: The calf offered by Abraham, the ox of Moses, the whale of Jonah, the ass of Balaam, the ram of Ishmael, the ant of Solomon, the camel of the prophet Saleh, the cuckoo of Balkis, the dog of the seven sleepers and Al Borak, the animal which carried Mohammed to heaven.

Anti-Golden Rule.

"What are you going to do for the men who have put you in your present position?"

"My dear sir," said Senator Sorghum, "that is not the question. Prosperity is attained by observing what people can do for you, not what you can do for other people."—Washington Star.

Strawberry Plants.

I HAVE a few thousand Hefflin's Early and Profit Strawberry Plants for sale at \$2.50 per thousand.

G. W. WESTBROOK, Wrightsville, N. C.

Sept 9-1m

SEED OATS.

THE W. D. FRIERSON CO. will deliver for cash, 1,000 bushels home-raised Seed Oats at 75 cents per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. Daltel, S. C. Address,

THE W. D. FRIERSON CO., Stateburg, S. C.

Sept 2-1m

AFTER NEGRO VOTES.

Democrats in Ohio Bidding for Colored Suffrage.

Cleveland, Sept. 16.—For the first time in the history of Ohio a determined and organized effort to capture the colored vote is to be made by the Democrats, and the plans now being arranged promise to give the Republicans considerable worry.

Chairman Salen of the Democratic State committee has admitted that that committee intends going after the colored vote, which, in Ohio, is no small factor. This vote has always been awarded to the Republicans, largely by the Democrats making little or no effort to capture it, but Salen says that this year men will be sent into every county of Ohio in an effort to organize the negroes into Democratic campaign clubs. Many arguments will be used to secure negro converts, but the strongest will be that the Republicans of Ohio always get their votes and never give them any office.

During the past year there has been much dissatisfaction among negroes in various parts of Ohio, notably in Green county, where they outnumber the whites in certain townships, and the Democrats propose to take advantage of this. The many lynchings of negroes in States now having Republican administrations will be used as strong argument in behalf of the Johnson ticket. Already several prominent negro workers have been engaged to aid in this new vote-catching scheme.

New York Alone Doubts the Rule of Prosperity.

The New York Herald says: Merchants, manufacturers and bankers of all parts of the country, in interviews secured by the Herald, express themselves as satisfied that no diminution of national prosperity is in sight. The only note of doubt, and that a smothered one, is heard in New York city. Elsewhere the confidence is shared by all.

No financial stringency is reported, save in the metropolis. From the Middle West word is sent that the country banks are not asking for any assistance in furthering the process of moving the booming crops.

The steel companies are proceeding in a manner suggestive of confidence in continued prosperity.

The farmers of the South were never so well off, other crops besides cotton bringing in munificent returns. On the Pacific coast business is in a highly satisfactory condition, every industry reporting brisk trade and excellent prospects.

The mercantile agencies do not report any more failures than at the same period a year ago. Trade journals print symposiums from their correspondents in various parts of the country that bespeak an optimism almost unanimous.

No reductions in wages are reported in any part of the country, and the stoppage of work in New England cotton mills and Pittsburgh glass works is declared to be merely temporary and not significant as affecting future consumption of finished products.

The steady progress toward peace in the New York building trades disturbances is taken to indicate a resumption of easier money, for it is estimated that with 50,000 men idle here all last summer at least \$500,000 in wages has been withheld every week from circulation in channels where the tide of cash ebbs and flows.

The transient buyers have brought more money to New York this autumn than ever before, and they have left more extensive orders and taken away with them better qualities of goods than previously. This has tended to offset the undeniable dullness in the wholesale dry goods district that has prevailed for some time.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—No more one-cent pieces are to be made by the United States Mint here for at least a year, unless a special order is issued from the United States Treasury at Washington. This is the latest instruction from Washington, due to the enormous production in the last five years, 3,000,000,333 pieces having been shipped from the Philadelphia Mint, which is the only one that coins them, to various parts of the country. Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, 89,600,000 cents were coined.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

PENNROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS. Do not buy cheap imitations. Beware of cheap imitations. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison, N. J.

How to Make Money.

Agents of either sex should today write Marsh Manufacturing Co., 538 Lake Street, Chicago, for cuts and particulars of their handsome ALUMINUM CARD CASE with your name engraved on it and filled with 100 Calling or Business Cards. Everybody orders them. Sample Case and 100 Cards, postpaid, 40c. This Case and 100 Cards retail at 75 cents. You have only to show sample to secure an order. Send 40c. at once for case and 100 cards before some one gets ahead of you.

Sept 16-8m

Estate of George Lowry, Dec'd.

I WILL apply to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County, S. C., on October 16, 1903, for a final Discharge as Administrator de bonis non said Estate.

JUNIOUS A. MAYES, Administrator D. B. N.

Sept 16, 1903-4t

Estate of Mrs Sarah E. Bradley,

DECEASED.

I WILL apply to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County on October 2d, 1903, for a Final Discharge as Administrator of aforesaid Estate.

SAMUEL BRADLEY, Administrator.

Sept 2-4t

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GENUINE

PERUVIAN GUANO,

NITRATE OF SODA,

MURIATE OF POTASH.

HARBY & CO.

Are Headquarters.

GLENN SPRINGS

GINGER ALE.

Delightful Beverage,

Invigorating,

Healthful,

Containing the Mineral Ingredients of Glenn Springs Mineral Water.

Glenn Springs Carbonated Mineral Water—a delightful table water, and positive cure for dyspepsia. Gives immediate relief from indigestion.

For sale by J. F. W. DeLorme, The Sumter Drug Co., A. J. China, and the Sumter Pharmacy. May 27

A GOOD FOUNDATION

Is important; so is good paint. One supports the building, the other preserves it.

MOORE'S PURE HOUSE COLORS

Is a good paint because it is made from materials, which years of experience have proven, produce the best paint for covering capacity, durability and appearance. When applied according to directions, it produces a finish that dries perfectly hard right through, yet possesses sufficient elasticity to prevent cracking and scaling.

When ready to talk paint, call upon or write our representatives,

THE BURNS HARDWARE CO., SUMTER, S. C.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

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